

STRONG TESTIMONY FAVORABLE TO CAPTAIN DREYFUS YESTERDAY.



M. BERTULUS.
Magistrate Bertulus.
He was the examining magistrate at the trial of Major Esterhazy, and came bravely to Dreyfus's aid yesterday, saying he had seen the dossier and the dossier, and was sure of Dreyfus's innocence.

possible not to sympathize with Father Hermengilde in his disgrace.
"Will you tell me what occurred?" I asked him.
"We arose as usual at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning," he answered. "Brother Gustave and Brother Didier went to early mass in the church, it being the Feast of the Assumption. I was left alone, and looking out was surprised to see our house surrounded by gendarmes. One was sitting there on that rock to the left, another behind that wall on the right, another was on the doorstep. Several of them were at the back leaning against the waterpipe. I thought nothing of this, as each was in a position to command a different road.

The House Surrounded
"I only learned afterward that our house had been surrounded by gendarmes, ten of them, all night long.
"At 6 o'clock there was a knock at the door. I opened it and found a body of visitors. They were the Procureur-General for Rennes, Mayor Cesson, the Marechal de Logis, or chief of our local gendarmerie, and three men in bourgeois costume. The Procureur said to me that I must not feel hurt, that the reason for his visit was a formality, for which he felt sure there was not the slightest occasion, but complaint on suspicion had been made that we were concealing the assassin of M. Labori and he had been compelled to issue a warrant for the search of our house.

Sympathy for the Priest.
"The Mayor and the Marechal de Logis looked at me with much sympathy, for they know me very well. Then the Procureur introduced three men as agents de la surete, one in bicycling costume, one in a soft gray hat and gray suit, one in a black hat and dark clothes. I said we had nothing to conceal, they might search everywhere. They proceeded to do so. I accompanied them to lend any assistance they might want.

"They began with the cellars, which by the aid of wax matches they explored in all their parts. They tapped all the barrels with their fists to see that none was empty. Then they went through the kitchen, opening all the armoires, the dining room, classroom, my bedroom—they left nothing unexamined. Then they went upstairs to the rooms of Fathers Didier and Gustave and the domestics' room and satisfied themselves there was no loft above the ceiling and no one on the roof.

"Then they searched the yard, fowl houses and school room, opening all the armoires where books and stationery are kept. Last of all they searched the loft of the shed, using the ladder for the purpose. They were perfectly polite to me, they merely did their duty in a quiet, thorough way.

Villagers Couldn't Understand.

"Were there many village people about?"
"A few. They could not understand what was going on."
"Did you tell them?"
"Did it not hurt your feelings?"
"They did their duty. We were merely the victims of some malicious person."
"Did they search the Cure's house? It is very much larger than this."
"No, they did not trouble him."
"Why?"
"I do not know."
It may be mentioned that the house of the Cure is not a Jesuit institution.
"To whom will you report it?"
"To the establishment of which we are a branch, at Ploermel. That is the head of the District of Morbihan."
"Will any action be taken by the Church authorities?"
"I cannot say; that is beyond my province."

Mme. Henry's Rage.

At the trial in the morning Mme. Henry was apparently beside herself with womanly indignation. She rushed upon the platform uninvited, and in a torrent of words denounced Bertulus as a Judas. Bertulus during this scene looked at her in a calm, quiet way, with an expression so peculiar it caught one's eye. When she finished he said before the breathless audience, and with stunning dramatic effect:

"Gentlemen, the scene you have just witnessed was not spontaneous. It was carefully rehearsed this morning, and in proof I beg to tender you this letter," handing a letter to the judges.

BERTULUS STRONG IN DREYFUS'S FAVOR.

The Magistrate Says He Is Sure of His Innocence.

HAS SEEN THE DOSSIER.

His Testimony So Positive That It Causes a Sensation.

Rennes, Aug. 17.—M. Bertulus, the examining magistrate, was the next witness. M. Bertulus, the examining magistrate, was the next witness.
There had been lively anticipations of an interesting confrontation. The magistrate inquired into the charges made against Esterhazy by his cousin, Christian, and it was expected M. Bertulus would be confronted with General Roget, who so tartly criticized the magistrate yesterday. But the president of the court invited M. Bertulus to proceed with his deposition.
The witness spoke in a slow, husky voice, which was almost unintelligible to the court and counsel. He was ineffectually urged to raise his voice.
M. Bertulus described how Major Ravary asked his assistance in examining the secret dossier at the Cherche Midi Prison, and how, after he had learned the contents of the documents, he declared to Major Ravary that there was a flaw in the dossier which would occasion the collapse of the whole case.
The witness explained that he meant the petit bleu. It must be proved, he told the Major, that the petit bleu was a forgery and was the work of Colonel Picquart, and that as long as that was not proved the case could not hold.

Picquart Honest.

Continuing, M. Bertulus recapitulated the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation, his investigation into Paty de Clam's connection with the "Speranza" and "Blanche" telegrams, and the favorable impression he had acquired of Colonel Picquart's honesty during the course of the inquiry. He repeated the story of Colonel Picquart's dismissal from the army, and Picquart's denunciation of Esterhazy and Paty de Clam, and dwelt exhaustively on his laborious inquiry into the charges against Esterhazy, describing the papers found at the residence of Mile. Pays, where Esterhazy sought refuge.

M. Bertulus then related the notable interview between himself and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, July 18, 1898, shortly before the latter committed suicide. This, naturally, was a painful recital for Mme. Henry, the widow, who was much distressed, and wept silently as the dramatic scene, when Bertulus and Henry proceeded to seal up the seized papers, was repeated. The witness again repeated the whole story with emphasis, and it had a great effect upon the audience.

No Motive for Crime.

M. Bertulus also said his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus was also based on documents in the secret dossier, which he had seen. But, what, above all, perturbed the witness, was the entire absence of a motive which could have tempted Dreyfus to commit such a crime.

Without pausing, M. Bertulus declared the experienced magistrate, "there was no crime."
The earnestness with which M. Bertulus insisted upon the innocence of the accused created a profound impression upon his hearers.
"You have been told," he said, "that Dreyfus is guilty. For myself, I believe, and believe profoundly, in his innocence. I come here to tell you, you will understand that it is because my conscience tells me that, in so doing, I am performing a duty, an absolute duty."

The Court of Cassation has declared the dossier to be the work of Esterhazy. Now, the Court of Cassation is the supreme authority in all matters of justice in France.

This statement caused a sensation in court. There was a brief suspension of the session. When it was resumed M. Bertulus, whose testimony had notably impressed every one, even the members of the court-martial, was recalled. But he had little to add of an interesting character.

When the prisoner was asked if he desired to put in any more to the witness he answered in the negative.

ESTERHAZY SAID DREYFUS WAS INNOCENT.

He Told a Dutch Hotel Keeper This Many Times—The Dutch Made Life a Burden to Him.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The proprietor of the hotel in Rotterdam, where Esterhazy stayed between the time of his first visit to London and the giving of the evidence before the Court of Cassation, has been interviewed by a representative of the Matin.
The hotel keeper declares that Esterhazy told him a hundred times that Dreyfus was innocent. The great leaders of the army had done everything; he (Esterhazy) had merely obeyed them.
In the same interview the hotel keeper said that Esterhazy, being ardent Dreyfusard, as soon as they learned that Esterhazy was among them made life uncomfortable for him.
On one occasion he escaped narrowly being blown to pieces by an infernal machine enclosed in an innocent-looking parcel addressed to him.
On another he received a revolver and a box of cartridges by post with a letter expressing the hope that he ought to have the courage to blow up his brains and satisfy justice. The people at last became so hostile that he did not venture on the streets.

Having once imprudently entered the Jews' Quarter in The Hague he was nearly being lynched, and only just managed to escape back to his hotel, being after that time and was a favorite guest in colonial days. He arrived in London with only two shillings in his pocket.

Ancient Connecticut Tavern Burned.
New London, Conn., Aug. 17.—Haughton Tavern, more than 200 years old, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was situated seven miles from here and was a favorite resort in colonial days. Commodore Deane and his officers were frequent patrons of the place.

AUG. 18. Read the "Want" advts. next Sunday.

PIQUART SAYS ROGET SOULS BEFORE RECHANGE.

The General Considers Du Paty De Clam a Forger.

HE BECOMES ANGRY.

His Virulence Arouses Dreyfus to Make Categorical Denial.

Rennes, Aug. 17.—Colonel Picquart was then called to the witness stand. He protested most formally against all suspicion of having caused the disappearance of any document relating to Dreyfus. Documents, he added, had disappeared, but he was not connected with their disappearance. He also repelled with scorn the assertion that he had endeavored to put another officer in the place of the real author of the bordereau.
"It is true," the witness continued, "that the name of Captain Dorel being mentioned to me as a dangerous man, I had him watched, and do you know, gentlemen, by whom Dorel was denounced? By his own cousin," continued Picquart, "Major Du Paty de Clam."
Again the courtroom was shaken with excitement.
Colonel Picquart proceeded to reply to the various attacks made upon him.
"These attacks," he said, "are evidently pursued with the object of lessening the value of my testimony."
The colonel next outlined his connection with Dreyfus at the military college, and afterward at the Ministry of War, where, owing to the anti-Semitic prejudices of the department where he had been placed, he was direct cognizance of the secret documents. He then described the consternation in the War Office when the dossier was discovered and the relief experienced when it was thought the guilty person had been discovered. It was then the witness discovered the similarity between the handwriting of Dreyfus and that of the bordereau, and he had recourse to Du Paty de Clam, who was supposed to have graphological knowledge.

Again the court crowd laughed.
Then the witness described what he characterized as "the irregular steps taken by General Mercier to accomplish the arrest of Dreyfus."
Referring to the dictation test, the witness earnestly and emphatically affirmed that he saw no signs of perturbation in the handwriting of Dreyfus, but, on the contrary, and, moreover, shortly afterward Du Paty de Clam admitted he had not found a fresh change against Dreyfus.

Bordereau the Only Evidence.

"Beyond the bordereau," added the witness, "there was nothing against Dreyfus—nothing!"
His deposition during the investigation, continued Colonel Picquart, was that the accused's acquittal was probable, as the evidence was insufficient. The witness believed he had even told the Minister of War that the condemnation of the accused could not be secured unless the court martial had acquiesced in the charges against him, and it had been agreed to submit to the court.

The colonel next declared that in 1894 he had known the contents of the secret dossier. But, he believed, like other officers, that it contained frightful proofs against the prisoner. When he became acquainted with its contents he was struck by his "earlier impressions were entirely wrong."
He then recited the vehement protests of innocence which the prisoner had not ceased to make during all phases of the degradation. The colonel declared he was quite ignorant of the bordereau, which is alleged to have made to Captain Lebrun-Renaud.
Continuing, Colonel Picquart defended himself against the charge that he had directed his efforts towards the release of Dreyfus. He declared that he only directed the investigations made to that end when he became aware that the writings of Esterhazy and the bordereau were identical, and that the charges against Dreyfus no longer existed.
During the course of his deposition, Colonel Picquart declared that he had been permitted "to deal with some of his peculiarities" when Paty de Clam is in the witness box.

Dreyfus Did Not Know.

Next, the colonel examined the bordereau and declared Dreyfus could not have disclosed information that formed part of it.

Regarding the Madagascar note, the witness disputed its value, and said he did not believe it was a confidential note. He added if Dreyfus, in his capacity of a probationer, private soldier, whereas the custom was to have handed it to him immediately. Therefore, he, Picquart, was unable to understand the sentence in the bordereau.

"This document was very difficult to obtain," he said.
Colonel Picquart then declared he had never seen Dreyfus copy the smallest document in the War Office. In his opinion the department which was working on the dossier ought to have been searched when the discovery was made. This, he explained, was the department in which the dossier was worked, and was the department which was working on the plan of the concentration of the troops and the Madagascar expedition. He added: "The dossier was worked in the War Office, and the search should have been made there, or, rather, in his private room, where he worked quite alone with another great excitement."

Paty de Clam, continued the witness, had been guilty of grave errors in having, contrary to the regulations, had confidential documents copied by simple secretaries, non-commissioned officers, and even private soldiers, whereas the custom was that such work was done solely by officers.
Later on the witness said he wondered if it was not to avoid the risk of discovery that Paty de Clam advanced the date of the reception of the dossier at the Intelligence Department, so as to make it prior to the date of his (Paty de Clam's) arrival in the Third Department.

Picquart's Sturdy Position.

Picquart spoke palpably under the influence of strong emotion, but throughout he maintained complete mastery over himself. He accompanied his statements with energetic gestures and with an intonation of voice that brought out every point he wished to make, and he made many, as the incessant murmurs of approval from the audience were evidence.
From the beginning to the end the testimony of the colonel was spoken without hesitation, and his facts were arranged and submitted in lucid, unequivocal language, which was a striking testimony to his finely wrought intelligence. He was very effective with some strong remarks, when repeating the late Lieutenant Henry's theatrical denunciation of the Dreyfus court-martial, he turned towards Dreyfus, and, pointing to him, he said, "that is the man who is the author of the dossier."

Henry said it just as I am saying it now!"
Every one in court to-day had the scene at once before his eyes.

The strongest point made by Colonel Picquart was undoubtedly against Paty de Clam, on the latter's motives in altering the date of the dossier.

Picquart's arguments and courageous attitude undoubtedly impressed the members of the court-martial, and he elicited a continual ripple of admiration from the audience. But there was no demonstration either on his entering or leaving the court.

On the other hand very great precautions were taken to prevent any attack upon Picquart. Cavalry and mounted gendarmes kept the public a quarter of a mile from the court and the streets were swarming with policemen and detectives.

Mme. Henry made a poor impression in her confrontation with M. Bertulus, and from the tone of her voice and the absence of emotion it was plainly seen that her intervention was prearranged, and that she simply repeated what she had committed to memory.

ROGET SOULS BEFORE RECHANGE.

The General Considers Du Paty De Clam a Forger.

HE BECOMES ANGRY.

His Virulence Arouses Dreyfus to Make Categorical Denial.

Rennes, Aug. 17.—General Roget, on resuming his testimony to-day, criticized the surveillance inaugurated by Colonel Picquart over Lieutenant-Colonel Henry. This surveillance, he said, lasted several months and included the interception of letters addressed to Esterhazy. There had also been researches of Henry's house during his absence. All these measures, the witness asserted, were carried out without the authorization of the Minister of War, who was not even informed of them. Moreover, he asserted, the investigations were carried on at the expense of the Secret Service Fund.
The witness also objected to Colonel Picquart's methods of watching Mme. Pays. In regard to Esterhazy, General Roget admitted the former was a gambler and an immoral character. But, he asserted:
"While I have acknowledged his little failings, I nevertheless maintain he has been the victim of abominable persecution."
General Roget next spoke of the arrest at Belfort of Quenell, declaring Picquart cooked up the allegations of spying against Quenell in order to attract to himself the approval of his superiors.

Roget on Paty de Clam.

The witness then dwelt upon the alleged devices of Dreyfus to procure information from the various bureaus in regard to the mobilization and concentration of the troops, pointing out that while intelligent and industrious, Dreyfus was "a factious inquisitive" in matters which did not concern him, to the detriment of his proper duties.
Replying to a question of the Court, General Roget said that, so far as he knew, Dreyfus had only once been given an imaginary task as a test.

The prisoner listened intently to the witness, whose self-control contrasted markedly with his excitement of yesterday.
M. Demange asked Colonel Jonaus, president of the court-martial, to require General Roget to repeat the explanations which he had given before the Court of Cassation in regard to the part played in the affair by Major Du Paty de Clam, whereupon the witness traversed the old ground in regard to Paty de Clam's steps to warn Dreyfus of the expedition and the military organizing again him. The general said he believed the forged "Speranza" letters were either written by Paty de Clam or by Dreyfus, but he was not sure he had not acted against Paty de Clam because he saw nothing culpable in what he had done to save Esterhazy.

He Scores Paty de Clam.

With reference to the "Document Liberte" which, it is perhaps necessary to explain, was a document forged in order to secure the release of Esterhazy when he was court-martialed, General Roget said he only knew how it reached the hands of the court-martial, and that its appearance from that Ministry was a mystery.

"But," he said, "doubtless Paty de Clam could explain the matter."
Conceding to the defence here wanted to know how, under such circumstances, Paty de Clam's intervention in behalf of Esterhazy could be explained, the witness could only attribute it to Paty de Clam's "moral conviction of Esterhazy's innocence."

"In any case," said the general, "the general staff must be entirely dissociated with the part played by Du Paty de Clam in this matter."

"Certainly," replied M. Demange. "I attach great importance to this point," was the general's next remark.

M. Demange agreed to this, but added: "What I would like to know is how an innocent man was thought to need this kind of help."
The incident flattered at the sarcasm.

"It is certain I should not have done it," answered the witness, which, caused great laughter.
General Roget then added that although he would not have intervened himself to save Esterhazy, he did not consider the course followed as being reprehensible.

Esterhazy's Queer Course.

M. Demange then questioned the witness as to what he thought of Esterhazy's attempt to obtain from an agent a declaration that he had nothing to do with the affair, to which the general replied that he knew nothing of such an attempt. But when he read the document which was presented on the subject Roget admitted that Esterhazy's attempt was "certainly a curious proceeding" for an innocent man to undertake.

Counsel thereupon invited the special attention of the court-martial to the witness's reply. The general read the document, and, playing yesterday the part of general accuser, particularly toward Colonel Picquart. During the course of his remarks M. Demange referred to the "document" known as the petit bleu and the erasures in it. The general admitted the erasures might have been made with the consent of the court-martial, but he insisted that Picquart had made the erasures and reinserted the name of Esterhazy, and that the photograph exhibited before the Court of Cassation.

Counsel insisted the falsification occurred after the petit bleu left Picquart's hands and before it reached the court-martial. The general, however, said he was unable to testify as to who falsified the document or as to why it was done. But he did not think it was done with the view of compromising Picquart.

At this juncture there was a little sparring between M. Demange and Major Carriere, the representative of the Government in the case. The former desired information in regard to the espionage investigation, and the latter, on the other hand, on account of peculation of an agent named Lajou, who was corresponding with a certain foreign agent.

M. Demange referred to the examination of the subject at this stage, for, he said, it would be contrary to the spirit of discipline for the general to discuss these details. The President of the Court upheld the protest of the Government representative, and M. Demange continued his examination of General Roget.

"How was it you knew," counsel asked the witness, "that 600,000 francs were offered Esterhazy if he would confess to being the author of the bordereau?"
"I heard it," the witness replied, "from the Court of Inquiry which tried Esterhazy and from Esterhazy himself."

A General on the Grid.

"Ah!" exclaimed Counsel. "It was Esterhazy who said it. Just so!"
"Why was his residence searched?" M. Demange then asked, and the general answered:
"Esterhazy, at one time, had the document containing the words, 'Cote canaille de Dreyfus,' and might, therefore, have had others."

"You admit, then," asked M. Demange, "that he might have had interesting documents?"
"When one is conducting an inquiry," said the witness, "one must expect anything, and search accordingly."

"Admitting," counsel then said, "that Esterhazy was the agent of the Dreyfus family and that he had agreed to assume as suggested, the prisoner's guilt, how do you explain the fact that Esterhazy, upon se-



Gateway to the House Where Labori Lies.
(From Photographs by Black & White).
The wounded counsel for Dreyfus was so far recovered yesterday, as to be able to leave his bed and walk about the room. He will probably be in court on Monday.

GUERIN CAUSES STREET FIGHTING. MME. HENRY CALLS BERTULUS A JUDAS.

Paris, Aug. 17.—Demonstrations in the Rue de Chabrol this evening led to several conflicts, but otherwise there had been no change in the position at a late hour.
Barricades were erected at both extremities of the Rue Chabrol and the police were constantly engaged in repulsing crowds.
M. Guerin, president of the Anti-Semite League, frequently appeared at a window, earnestly regarding the approaches as though expecting a rescue.
A band of anti-Guerin demonstrators was followed and roughly handled by a band of anti-Semites, whose enthusiasm for Guerin is becoming so fanatical that they are making a list of all who dare to insult him. The latter's lives are considered to be in danger.
Eight of the composers on his newspaper came out of the barricade to-day and surrendered. They were taken before Magistrate Faure and released.

Another attempt made by M. Lesles to mediate between M. Guerin and the Government has failed.

M. Lesles has consulted with his colleagues of the National Defence Group and has decided to send a circular to all the Deputies asking them to join in a demand for the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies.

General Jauries and General Laguerre, who interviewed M. Guerin this evening, said he declared he would resist to the death.

The cabinet will meet to-morrow to consider the situation.
A dispatch from Villefranche announces that a priest named Vial has been arrested there charged with being connected with a plot to change the form of government.

Rennes, Aug. 17.—Mme. Henry rushed upon the platform and, standing beside M. Bertulus, she said:
"On July 18 my husband called on me on M. Bertulus, the Colonel, in the course of a conversation that evening, told me he had a friendly and charming reception. He described how the Magistrate advanced to meet him and held out his arms.
"I said to my husband: 'Are you sure of this man? Are you sure he is sincere? I am very much afraid that his kiss was the kiss of a Judas.'"
There was a great sensation in court at this statement of Mme. Henry.

"I was not wrong," she continued, and the breathless interest of the court. "This man is indeed the Judas I imagined."
Referring to the papers which arrived at the same time as the bordereau, Mme. Henry said:

"These papers were not all torn in a thousand pieces. I was able to note that personal letters often came entire. M. Bertulus has maintained that everything arrived in pieces. That is false!"
The court here responded with exclamations of surprise, and Mme. Henry concluded with:

"I have nothing more to say."
M. Bertulus said he did not desire to reply to Mme. Henry, adding:
"She is only a woman."

"I am not a mere woman," exclaimed Mme. Henry, adding: "I speak in the name of my husband."
"How shall I reply to Madame?" asked M. Bertulus. "She is defending the name of a dead man and that of her child."
The incident caused great excitement in court.

After gazing steadily at M. Bertulus, who was greatly moved, Mme. Henry descended from the platform and took a seat beside General Zurlinden. M. Bertulus forthwith left the court.

eral occasions, wrote statements calculated to compromise the case of Dreyfus?
"With Esterhazy," replied General Roget, "one can never be sure of anything. He is such an extraordinary fellow. I do not know what he may be doing to-day, nor what he will do to-morrow. He is a man who is not to be trusted."

The assertion evoked murmurs, but the general shouted:
"Why does he deny even the most obvious things?"
M. Demange shrugged his shoulders and ejaculated:
"Ah!"

The prisoner, however, rose and emphatically denied point blank some of the general's evidence. He said he never traced on a map any plan of concentration or mobilization, nor ever had any knowledge of the details of those movements, nor of the plan for the distribution of the various units throughout the departments.

Let us, said Dreyfus, "understand one another in regard to what is meant. I assert that I did not know in its details of the plan of concentration. In regard to the circumstances dwelt upon before yesterday there was nothing precise stated. There was nothing but argument."

The audience here gave vent to expressions of assent and dissent.

LABORI ABLE TO GET UP AND WALK.
The Lawyer Will Probably Be Able to Join Dreyfus at Monday's Session.

Rennes, Aug. 17.—Maitre Labori was able to leave his bed for three hours to-day, and even to walk twice across his room. To-night, doctors think he will be able to be present at next Monday's session.

Mme. Labori has received a number of menacing letters. One that came to-day said the writer was sorry the would-be assassin had not killed not only Labori, but his wife and children.

It became known later in the day that M. Labori was progressing most satisfactorily. The doctors, after their examination of the patient to-day, declared that unless complications occurred he will be able to be present in court at the beginning of next week, or Wednesday at the latest. The wounded lawyer is in excellent spirits, especially after reading an account of to-day's proceedings, of which a verbatim stenographic report was sent to him immediately after the conclusion of the session.

The doctors intend to leave the bullet where it is unless it induces fever.

The latest news, however, "Some Day our Father Will Cross Again." All music stops.

Business Notices.

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